Alesar . Mavery's Theatre-Rainbow Servic,
Monter & Sin's Garden-Concert.
Madison Square Theatre-Sarsi Kirte.
Motropolitan Concert Salt, Sreatway, 1th pv. and distriMinite's Garden-Minitels.
Mow York Aquarium—The Chirost of Normandy,

The regular circulation of THE SUN for the

week ending July 31, 1890, was: 125,040 Weekly... 126,764 Thursday... 126,058 Friday... 126,886 Saturday...

FOR THE CAMPAIGN.

Total for the week

THE WEEKLY BUN will be found a useful auxiliary by all who are earnestly working for the re-form of the National Government. Throughout the Pres-Mendal canvass of 1880 Tun Sun will give its readers a bull clear, and honest report of events and opinions. H Beving that the evils which have so long beset the cou san be cured only by a change of the party in power, i will support for President and Vice-President, Hancoo and Excuss, the nominees of the National Republican Democracy. It will also support such candidates in the Congress districts as may give the best promise of keep-ing the National Legislature out of the grip of fraud, bribery, and corruption, and in the control of common sense

and patriotism.

To all those who sympathize with our purpose, we com-In order that they may most efficiently cooperate with BE, we will send THE WEEKLY SUN to clubs, or single subscribers, post paid, for twenty-five cents till the Presidential election.

Raise clubs in every school district. Five dollars will pay for twenty subscriptions for the

Gen. Garfield's Credit Mobilier Record. From his Own Suorn Testimony before the Poissel Committee, Jan. 14, 1873.

I never owned, received, or agreed to receive one stock of the Credit Mobilier or of the Union Pacific Railroad. our any dividends or profits arising from either of them.

From Judge Poland's Report, Peb. 18, 1673-Garfield's Testimo

The facts in regard to Mr. Gardeld, as found by the committee, are that he agreed with Mr. Ames to take ten shares of Credit Mobiller stock, but did not pay for the same. Mr. Ames received the eighty per cent dividend in bonds and sold them for ninety-seven per cent, and also received the sixty per cent. each dividend, which, Sogether with the price of the stock and interest, left : balance of \$220. This sum was paid over to Mr. Gardeld by a check on the Sergeant-at-Arms, and Mr. Garfield then understood this sum was the balance of dividends after paying fo

From the New Fork Times, Feb. 19, 1973. Mesers. Kelley and Garfield present a most distressing figure. Their participation in the Credit Mobilier affair as complicated by the most unfortunate contradictions of testimony.

From the New York Times PA 20 1873

The character of the Credit Mobiller was no secret The source of its profits was very well known at the Ume Cougressmen bought it. Though Oakes Ames may have recreeded in concealing his own motive, which was to bribe Congressmen, their acceptance of the stock was not on that account innocent. The dishonor of the act, as a participation to an obvious fraud, still remains.

Some of them have indulged in testimony with refer ance to the matter which has been contradicted. The committee distinctly rejects the testimony of several of the members. This can only be done on the ground that it is untrue But untrue testimony given under oath is morally, if not legally

ment all who took Credit Nobilier stock from Oakes -From the New York Tribane, Feb. 19, 1873.

James A. Garfield of Ohio had ten shares; never paid dollar: received \$529, which, after the investigation began, he was anxious to have considered as a loan from

Bir. Oakes Ames to himself. Well, the wickedness of all of it is that these men be trayed the trust of the people, deceived their constituonte, and by evasions and falsehoods confessed the trans action to be discretely.

From the New York Tribune, Feb. 26, 1878. Mr. Ames establishes very clearly the point that he was e-t alone in this offence. If he is to be expelled for bribers. the men scho were bribed should go with him.

The Republican newspapers supporting Mr. GARFIELD have failed to show any reason why their own judgment of his guilt, deliberately rendered in 1873, should not be accepted in 1880 by the people of the United States. If they could offer a scrap of new evidence tending to exculpate Mr. GAB-PIELD, THE SUN would welcome its production and be among the most diligent in giving it wide publicity. It is not a desirable thing that the candidate of one of the two great political parties of this country should be known as a scoundrel. It would be better in every way-better for the repu tation of the country and better for the self-respect of every voter, Democrat or Republican—that the personal character of both candidates for President should be beyon reproach.

What a load the Republican party took upon its shoulders when, in an hour of for getfulness, it nominated a man not only suspected of corruption, but proved to be corrupt! It cannot appeal from the judgment of guilt entered upon the record, for the entry is in its own handwriting. It can make no answer when his crimes are denounced and his disgrace is published: the denunciation and the publication are made in words taken from its own mouth.

A Sham and Fraud to the Last. CARL SCHURZ is known to have written HAYES's letter, dated July 8, 1876, accepting the Republican nomination. That letter was particularly emphatic about civil service

reform. It contained this passage: "We should return to the principles and practice of he founders of the Government-supplying by legisla ion, when needed, that which was formerly the estab lished custom. They neither expected nor desired from the public officers any partisan service. They meant that public officers should give their whole time to the Government and to the people. If elected, I shall con-duct the administration of the Government upon these principles, and all constitutional powers vested in the

Executive will be employed to establish this reform. After the consummation of the conspiracy by which the Presidency was stolen, HAYES said in his civil service order of June 22, 1877 "No officer should be required or permitted to take part in the management of political organizations, cau-cuses, conventions, or election campaigns."

These were the promises with which the Fraudulent Administration started out, after having first rewarded WM. M. EVARTS leading counsel before the Electoral Com mission, with the Department of State; JOHN SHERMAN, who organized the Louis iana fraud, with the Treasury; and Geonge W. McCrary, one of the Republican objecters on the part of the House before the Electoral Commission, with the War Department. Then the visiting statesmen who aided the theft in Louisiana, South Carolina and Fiorida were paid off, the big ones with missions to France, Russia, Austria, and other courts, the little ones with con sular appointments in different parts of the world. Next the thieves, forgers, perjurers, and other oriminals who did the mechanical work of the conspiracy of 1876 were billeted on all the departments according

are still drawing every year nearly a quarter of a million of dollars in salaries, to say nothing of contracts and jobs awarded to some of them for their infamous work Honest and capable Republicans are excluded from consideration, in order to keep

the mouths of these scoundrels shut. Never before were such open profligacy and flagrant misuse of patronage witnessed under any Administration. HAYES and his crew of canting "reformers" have not even attempted to disguise the corruption they have notoriously practised. They have openly rewarded crime with offices and

honora. Every member of the Administration from Hayes to Devens, has openly taken part in election campaigns, though expressly forbidden to do so by the order of the Executive. They have even gloried in the shame of advocating the very men whom they turned out of high positions upon official declarations that their trusts were not honestly administered. Instead of "giving their whole time to the Government and to the people," a large portion of it has been appropriated to political, personal, and professional uses.

Although the Executive order declared that "no assessment for political purposes on officers or subordinates should be allowed," it is well known that the levies on officeholders are even more arbitrarily enforced than they were under Zach Chan-DLER, when some consideration was shown to the domestic necessities of the victims Now a specific tax is assessed on every salary, and refusal to pay is followed by dismissal from employment, no matter how poor, or unfortunate, or worthy the incum-

bent may be. Nothing better was to be expected from an Administration which came into power through monstrous villainy. The Chicago Convention applauded the crime and the criminals. A candidate was nominated for President who was a party to the iniquity. GARFIELD and HAYES stand on the same platform. They represent the same policy. They are both Christian statesmen, and they resemble each other in character, in that both are hypocrites with a strong mixture of knavery in their composition.

Government Telegraphs and Private Telegraphs.

Ten years ago the British Government purchased the inland telegraph lines of the kingdom, and since that time it has done the business of telegraphing for the public. How this Government monopoly has worked is shown in a paper on the Postal Telegraph Service lately published by Mr. EDWARD GRAVES, an officer engaged in that department of the Post Office.

In 1869, when the telegraph lines were transferred to the Government, there were no less than twenty-nine separate companies specially engaged in the transmission of telegraphic messages. Besides these, several railways carried on the business on a large scale, the first use of the telegraph in England having been made by the railroads for the purpose of expediting their service. After a time the railway clerks were allowed, as a favor, to transmit public messages upon payment of high rates. In this way commercial telegraphy, gradually introduced, became an important addition to railway telegraphy. It was not until 1846, nine years after the railway telegraph had been introduced, that the first independent telegraph company was formed Even this company, however, had for its chief object the erection of lines for the railways, and only attempted to transmit public messages at odd moments.

But in 1869, when the Telegraph'act passed, private telegraphic companies had so increased, and the railways had so many claims on the business, which had reached enormous proportions, that the cost of obtaining the monopoly exceeded the estimates, and it was much doubted whether the Government would ever be able to run the lines at a profit, or even without heavy loss. The rapid growth of the use of the telegraph has, however, helped the Government out of the scrape. During the year ending with last March, the income from the telegraphic service about met the expenses, and since the revival of trade, the telegraphic business, which had not advanced for two or three years, has been increasing at a rate varying from 10 to 22 per cent. per week. Financially, therefore, the purchase of the telegraphic lines by the Government is fairly successful. Instead of loading the Post Office with loss the nev business is paying expenses, and England has the gratification of seeing the Post Office as a whole making the two ends meet. Since the Government purchased the lines they have been greatly extended, and the use of them has increased more than four times. In 1869 the total length of wires employed for commercial traffic was under 50,000 miles. In 1879 the Post Office had 102,655 miles of wire in operation, and 5,000 miles of new trunk lines will be erected this year. In 1869 the lines ran only to towns and cities where they could be made to pay Now they run to every village, whether the business pays or not, and the number of

offices has increased from 2,488 to 5,331. Ten years ago the total number of mes sages transmitted was between six and seven millions. In 1879 it was 26,547,137. In 1869 the number of words sent for the press by the two great agencies averaged 4,000 daily, when Parliament was not sitting, and 6,000 when it was in session. In 1879 the numbers rose to 24,000 and 37,000, respectvely. Besides these, from '30,000 to 70,000 words are sent daily to the provincial jour

nals by special London correspondents. In 1869 a force of 2,514 clerks, including 479 women, were employed to work the lines, and there were 1,471 messengers. Now the clerks number 5,611, including 1,556 women, and the messengers have increased to 4,648. Finally, the gross receipts from the lines were \$3,500,000 ten years ago

whereas in 1879 they were \$7,180,000. These figures certainly show a vast in crease in the English telegraphic business since it came under the control of the Gov ernment, and of course they are used as an argument to prove the wisdom of the pur chase of the lines. They will also be em ployed by the advocates of a Government elegraphic monopoly in the United States project against which the soundest states

manship must continue to be arrayed. But telegraphing has not increased so enormously in England merely because the Government has assumed its management. All over the world the last ten years have been remarkable for the development of telegraphs, and if the English lines had remained in private hands they would have been largely extended to meet the growing requirements of the public.

Take our own case. In 1869 we had 104,584 miles of wire in operation, whereas in 1879 we had 211,566 miles. The number of office was 3,607 in 1869, and in 1879 it was 8,534. The number of messages was 7,934,933 in 1869, while in 1879 it was 25,070,106. The receipts were \$10,960,640 last Eyear, against

\$7,316,918 ten years before. Private enterprise has therefore pushed telegraphic facilities ahead in the United to the degree of their importance. They I States as rapidly as Government monopoly

has extended them in England during the ten years. Meantime, too, the rate of charges for messages has steadily and largely declined with us. The average tolls per message were 89.3 cents in 1869, while in 1878 they were only 38.9 cents, no figures for 1879 being at hand. Yet the profits of the business increased from \$2,748,801 in 1869 to \$4,800,440 in 1879.

energy the same of

The Treatment of the Insanc.

In her report on the city's charitable in stitutions, Mrs. LOWELL gives special attention to our lunatic asylums. There are in the county of New York the Lunatic Asylum on Blackwell's Island, the City Asylum for Insane, a branch asylum for insane men on Randall's Island, and another branch asylum on Hart's Island. Besides, a pavilion for insane patients was added to Believue Hospital last year for the purpose of confining lunatics pending their transfer to the regular asylums. On Randall's Island also there are a school and a hospital for idiots

In these institutions there were at the end of last year about 2,700 lunatics and 216 idiots. They are all overcrowded, some of them are in buildings unfit for their purposes, and sanitary laws are often disregarded. The attendance is shifting, and not specially adapted to the duties required; and though abuses which once existed have now been removed, enough remain to make the asylums far from creditable to the city.

Mrs. Lowert is satisfied that no radical and permanent improvement in the condition of these institutions can be effected until the insane are entirely removed from the care of the Department of Public Charities and Correction, and put under the care of a separate board under the supervision of an efficient State Board of Lunacy. department which has prisons and almshouses under its control can never be brought to give adequate care to the insane," in her opinion. This is an opinion which is shared by many, if not most, of the experts in insanity, and which commends itself to the average common sense The great increase within this century of complicated nervous disorders whose tendency is toward insanity, also serves to make the question of the proper treatment of diseased minds one of general interest.

The question was quite thoroughly discussed at Cleveland a few weeks ago, when, at a conference of men interested in charitable work, a day was devoted to the discussion of the care of the insane, and an important paper by Dr. NATHAN ALLEN of Lowell, Mass., on the supervision of lunation asylums, was read. This well-known specialist advanced views similar to those entertained by Mrs. Lowell. He advocated the necessity of constant and watchful supervision by a paid lunacy commission, organized after the plan, we suppose, which has proved so successful in England.

But, according to the report of a committee on the general subject of lunacy, whatever science and legislation may do, they cannot check the progress of mental dis-ease or hope to effect a cure, except in a small proportion of the inmates of the asylums. Five-sixths, if not nine-tenths, of all the insane under treatment or restraint in this country are beyond curing. For these hopelessly insane the large public institutions are perhaps well adapted, and the interests of society and their own welfare require their confinement in such asylums.

There remain, however, the small proportion of the curable, or those who have not yet developed insanity to a degree which renders a cure practically impossible in the present state of medical science. For these a different system of treatment is necessary, with smaller hospitals, milder discipline more freedom, and greater special care, which can only be given in separate institutions The establishment of such hospitals, and the protection of the hopelessly insane against abuse and unnecessary harshness should therefore be the business of a lunacy commission giving undivided attention to

their duty. Our statistics concerning the insane, and especially the proportion and permanency of the cures effected, are very incomplete Indeed, the whole subject of insanity is one knowledge, and the diagnosis and treatment of mental disease are still in a state of confusion. Nervous disorders are nowadays made a specialty by many physicians, some of whom find in it a mine of wealth; but it cannot be said that the specialists, as a rule, are much better fitted for their treatment than an ordinary practitioner of intelligence and experience, or know much more about the maladies they set out to alleviate.

The conference at Cleveland organized a 'National Association for the Protection of the Insane and the Prevention of Insanity.' which may do some service in bringing light to bear on this most obscure and difficult branch of disease, and in furnishing aids to legislation in behalf of its victims.

About the time that Gen. HANCOCK fough the battle of Gettysburg, Gen. GARFIELD turned his back to the front and went into politics.

About the time that Gen. HANCOCK Issued Order No. 40 at New Orleans, Mr. GARFIELD was negotiating at Washington with Oakes AMES for the shares in Credit Mobilier, or which he afterwards received a cash divi dend of \$329.

Some of our Republican contemporaries are fond of drawing comparisons between the careers of the two candidates, "as sol diers and as statesmen." These coincidences cannot fail to afford them interesting material for study.

From the extraordinary and sinister con centration of troops at Washington after the Presidential election of 1876, and before the fraudulent counting in of HAYES, it appears tha Gen. SHERMAN did not profit by the patrioti wisdom of Gen. HANCOCK's letter.

A correspondent in Brooklyn inquires: "Is it not true that the letter of the Republican candidate for Vice-President is intended to convey the impression that in enfranchising the negro the Republican party committed suicide? Is it not also true that thousands o Republicans would willingly aid in distranchising to egro if they could thereby keep their party in power?

We don't know whether Gen. ABTHUB intended to convey that idea or not. If he did, he ha failed to get at the exact facts of the case. The coroner's verdict on the Republican party will be that it killed itself, not by enfranchising the negro, but by making itself responsible for the misgovernment, extravagance, and corruption of bad men in power, and by sustaining them against the indignation of a majority of the

A sufficient answer to the second question is found in the historical fact that four years ago the Republican party, to keep itself in office was willing to disfranchise, not the negro, but about four million white citizens of the United States, and this by criminal and infamous

The first lesson in steer-dodging, given by the Spanish toreres to the New York public on Saturday, would be more useful to those ladies and children who are occasionally gored and rampled on in the street, were board fences always available, as at the Sixth avenue arens No doubt, with such a bulwark, when herds from Texas monopolize the public thorough fares, nurses and schoolboys would soon learn

to vault the protecting wall with all the agility and speed of a VALDEMORO. What the bull fighters ought to do is to teach the public how to handle a whole herd of steers careering through

the metropolis. Remembering the number of crowded trains constantly rushing back and forth be-tween Brooklyn and the beaches over tracks that seem to have risen out of the ground, and remembering the carelessness with which some of these trains are run, the surprising thing is that so many hundreds of thousands of pas sengers have made the trip to the surf and back

without mishap.

The disaster of Saturday evening is a sharp admonition to all the managers and employees of these excursion roads.

To-day the perennial EDWARD PAYSON WESTON is to begin a six days' go-as-he-pleases walk in Providence at the invitation of Mr. J H. HAVERLY, who is said to have promised him \$5,000 if he beats HART's best record. The weather seems rather warm for this pastime bough out in Denver the "Rocky Mountain Skipper" and other local celebrities have been indulging in it during the past week,

Gen. SKOBELEFF seems to be having better luck in Asia than the English Generals.

A quarter of a million bathers last week enjoyed the privileges of the eight free bath-houses of this city. What public institution furnishes more pastime, cleanliness, refreshment, useful instruction, and health than the public swimming bath?

Politics should never enter into the administration of justice; about that we are all agreed, in theory at least.

But if the white rufflans who murdered the negro girl, MILLIE JOHNSON, at Jonesboro, Ga., are arrested to the last man by Georgia constables, convicted by Georgia jurymen, sentenced by a Georgia judge, and hanged by a Georgia sheriff, it will go far to offset the scandalous miscarriage of justice in the case of the Yazoo murderers in Mississippi.

The managers are already after Dr. Tan-NER with tempting offers for a lecturing tour, should be survive his present undertaking. The public would probably go to see rather than to hear the champion faster; and perhaps the best performance for him would be little ten-day fasts in the country towns.

A million copies of campaign documents, it is said, have already been printed, by the Republican Congressional Committee for distribution among the voters. A great number of these documents consist of speeches delivered in Congress at different times and on various subjects by Mr. GARFIELD. But we have not heard that the most effective campaign document which could possibly be issued in Mr. GARPIELD's behalf has yet been put into circulation. We refer to the legal argument which he swears that he prepared in return for the \$5,000 paid him by check by DE GOLYER & Mc-CLELLAN of Chicago, contractors who were interested in getting an appropriation through the committee of which Mr. GARFIELD was Chairman.

By one of the incomprehensible operations of which the human mind is capable, JOHN HAY has come to imagine that he is cut out for a Congressman.

CAMERON AND M'MANES.

PHILADELPHIA, July 31 .- When Mr. Don Cameron undertook to run his machine, representing only the power of a corrupt and audaclous Ring, over the Republican party of Pennsylvania, he entered upon the most perilous enterprise of his life. It was quite apparent to disinterested observers, and perhaps even to himself, that nothing but complete success could save him from political ruin. To carry the Harrisburg Convention for Grant, it was necessary to commit a series of outrages upon the rank and file of the party in Pennsylvania which must rouse bitter and lasting resent. ments. That body was for Blaine, but Mr Cameron crushed down the Blaine sentiment with the strong hand and forced on the Convention Grant instructions and a delegation bound to Grant, as he supposed, by the unit rule,

forty-five were opposed to Grant, yet the whole forty-six misrepresented their constituents and voted with Cameron. They probably intended constant with Cameron. They product which can only to give him an opportunity to gracefully retreat—to change front further on in the pro-ceedings and save at least the appearance of dictatorial power. But when the Senator got to Chicago he was even more bent upon his folly than he was at Harrisburg. The men whose

Chicago he was even more bent upon his folly than he was at Harrisburg. The men whose singular forbearance had saved him from the overthrow he had invited at the State Convention, were compelled to divide the delegation, to overturn the unit rule, and to humiliate their self-willed young boss in the face of the country. This they did so effectually that he has never been heard from in behalf of the Chicago ticket, which represents nothing good but the triumph over Grant and the third term.

Mr. Cameron is now brought face to face with the ulterior consequences of his management, Philadelphia has always heretofore furnished the family with a full delegation of faithful servants in the Legislature, and with this force in hand their control was indisputable. But this year Boss McManes comes to the front-quite as able a man as Mr. Don Cameron, and equally accomplished in all the arts of the machine politician, but possessing far more local power. McManes prescribes opposition to Mr. Cameron and all his works as the first qualification for a Philadelphia Assemblyman. The battle will be fought out in almost every district, and the result will be an anti-Cameron delegation, and, incidentally, a very serious diminution of the Republican vote for Fresidential electors.

If there is any force in the proverb that when

diminution of the Republican vote for Presidential electors.

If there is any force in the proverb that when rogues fall out honest men come by their own, the Republican dissensions, not merely in Philadelphia, but throughout the State, ought to enable the anti-Ring voters of Pennsylvania to carry the State for Hancock and English. The enormous frauduent majorities piled up in the city have heretofore swamped the honest Democratic vote of the country counties. Under the present circumstances it is to be hoped that the machinery of fraud will be so disjointed by the collision of the heatile Rings that it will fall to work with its usual precision.

Blackmailing the Democrate in the Depart

From a Washington Despatch to the Boston Journal (Res.) The Congressional Republican Committee's subscription book has been taken through several of the bureaus in the Treasury Department during the pastwo days, and a large amount of money subscribed Quite a number of Democratic clerks, who talk in favor of Hancock, but their names down for the two pe

A Hapidly Growing State.

ATCHISON, Kan., Aug. 1.-The census shows s population, in round numbers, of 400,000 in the First Congressional District, 254,000 in the Second, and 355,000 Congressional District, 254,000 in the Second, and 305,000 in the Third, making the total population of Kansas I,000,000. The quarterly report of the State Board of Agriculture, but issued, shows that the area in winter wheat this year aggresates 2,210,397 acres, an increase of 699,705 acres over 1879, area in core, 3,546,474 acres, an increase of 505,496 acres over 1879. During the year ending March 1 last, 19,10 farm houses have been built in this State, at an aggregate cost of \$5,223,393. The railways of the State have a mileage of mearity 3,300 miles, and the assessed value of railway property aggregates \$20,547,802. Sixty-sight of the seventy-seven organized countries of the State are traversed by one or more railways.

A Sinte for a Garfield Cabinet.

Falicy of the Administration: The old growd must be vindicals the appropriations must be lacked after. For Secretary of State-Schuyler Colfax of Indiana. For Secretary of the Treasury-Alexander R. Shepherd

f the District of Columbia. For Secretary of War-James W. Patterson of No. Hampehire.

For Secretary of the Navy-George M. Robeson of Ne-Jerney. For Postmaster General-Eliza Pinkston of Louisians For Secretary of the Interior-Richard C. Parsons of

For Attorney-General-Luke P. Poland of Vermont.

The publication of an illustrated edition o he "Works of Charles Lever" has been commenced by W. C. Sadher. It is in large octave form, in double co-umns, and illustrated with showy colored lithographs we volumes, published together in one, contain some ,200 pages, and turnish "Harry Lorrequer." "Charles O'Malley," "Paul Goslett's Confessions," "Jack Hinton,"
"The O'Donohue," and "The Rock of Cashel." A second mble volume will contain the rest of Lever's works. It will appear at an early day,

NEW YORK IN THE NEXT CONGRESS. One District that the Democrate are Quite Certain to Hedgem.

NEWBURGH, July 31 .- In an article in THE Bun of the 16th inst., dated Albany, and which was headed "New York in the Next Congress," t was said that five districts, which always belong to the Democrats on a fair trial of strength between the two parties, can be rescued from the Republicans next fall if union and harmony prevail in the ranks of the Democracy. One of the five districts referred to was the Four-teenth, composed of the counties of Orange, Rockland, and Sullivan, which is strongly Democratic, and which will, without doubt, be car-ried this fall by the Democratic party. In 1876 the Hon, George M. Beebe, candidate for Con-gress, was elected by a majority of 3,065, but when renominated in 1878 he was beaten by the Hon. John W. Ferdun by a plurality of a little over 500. Mr. Beebe's defeat was attributable to several causes, but now not one of those causes exists. On the contrary, the Den party is thoroughly united and the best of feeling pervades the party in every section of the district. Every county in the district is Democratic; but cocasionally Orange flops over and gives a Bapublican majority. In 1876 the Democratic candidates for President. Governor, and Congress carried every one of the three counties. Then the party was united and its full vote was polled, which gives the truest and most trustworthy statistics concerning the numerical strength of the two parties in this district. In that year Mr. Tilden's vote was 2,776 in Orange, 4.402 in Sullivan, and 3.494 in Rockland, making a total of 11,673, secipt at the for Hayes. Mr. Tilden's matter at the content of the

A Reminiscence of Old Ironsides Stewart, To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: A recent ecceding in our criminal court reminds me of a sim

lar one, some years ago, in a Philadelphia court.
Bill Keating was the leader for years of the worst band f outlaws that city ever produced, the "Schnylkill langers." Their principal occupation was plundaring canal boats and sailing craft on the river free Whig party. All their outlawry was brought to publ Whig party. All their outlawry was brought to public notice by the press, but their political importance gave them immonity.
Bill, at last, shot one man too many. He offered to plead guilty on his own terms, namely, suspension of sentence and an enlistment for seven years in the United States navy. This arrangement was readily assented to by the Court and by District Attorney Mann, as it would be a great relief to those who had shielded him.

Commodere Stewart, commander of the Navy Yard at that time, happened to be at the recruiting office when Bill was introduced by the court officer, and ascertained the facts.

Bill was introduced by the court omeer, and sections the facts.

"Take back that man to the Judge who sent him," roared Old Ironsides. "He may consider him a fit political ally, but no frion can tread the same deck with Charles A. Siewar."

Bill had to go to prison.

PHILADELPRIENTS.

An Unexceptionable Name for a Nice Cirl

To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: Who was Portia. I know she was a female, a Greek—I think, the wife of a prominent Roman. Even in this I may be wrong. My classic education was fair, but you see I am in the "sere and yellow lear," and have forgotten what little I ever knew of classic history.

Now we don't name our boys Nero or Caliguia, nor our girls aspasia. Therefore, I would like to know something about Portia. That is, what was her moral character? Will it be prudent to name a nice little girl baby after her?

11. B. A.

Davenport and the Census Enumerators' Pay To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: You say that Mr. Davenport has now in his possession the say that Mr. Davesport has now in his possession the books of the enumerators who were engaged in the taking of the tenth census in this city. I called at Mr. Adams's office a few days ago, and was told that the books from 1 to 200 had been sent on to Washington, and that by Tuesday evening all the rest would go on. If your report is correct the enumerators should form a vigilance committee to see Mr. Davenport, as the delay in the payment of their claims may be indefinitely prolonged by his action.

Where Does the Day Begin !

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The answer to the question of James H. Herbert depends upon whether the sun at the time of creation rose first on the meridian of New York or on the opposite hair of the great circle. be great circle.
Senzoon Lazz, July 31. Sensible Men !

To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: There are

twenty-five Republicans and seven Greenbackers em-ployed in my plano and organ works who will yote for Haneock and English. Danial F. Beattr. Wagnington, N. J., July 31.

Embarracing for the Garfield Procession in From the Washington Post Much difficulty is experienced in arranging the line of march for the Garfield ratification display, so as not to led the boys over any of the streets where the rotten De Golyer pavement chokes up the way.

Answers to Correspondents.

A. Potter, Jersey City.—Tell the nearest policeman.
H. Davidson, Kelletville, Ill.—Mr. Vanderbilt rets interest at four per cent, on the Government bonds which he bought.

est at for per cont on the Government bonds which he bought.

Harvey Ewart.—During the Forty-fifth Coopress, that is to say, from March 4, 1877, to March 4, 1878, the Democrats had a narrow majority in the Benates.

W. E. B. Brooklyn.—The American Political Economy of Prof. Francis Bowen and the treatise of Prof. A. L. Perry will give you a seed idea of the prodectionats after treate arguments as they concern the American tariff.

F. W. T. Brooklyn.—The best and most comprehensive book that we know of on the Credit Mebblier is the Report of the Poland investigating Committee, position as a document of Congress. If you cannot find a copy of it in the nearest library, you can find it in full, without the testimony, in any daily New York newspaper of Feb. 10, 1873. The report of the Wilson Committee, printed a few days later, will sive you additional information on the subject.

Fairbanks Seales in Russia

ODD HAPPENINGS.

Polks, Mirds, Snakes, Things and Events Out of the Ordinary. The son's rays, focalized through the glass of a round water bottle at Alyth, Scotland, set fire to a house. Lynu, Mass., has a pear tree that is covered on one side with ripening fruit, while the opposite side is cov-ered with blossom. A Berks County, Pa., hen laid a nest full of eggs in the forks of a tree, twelve feet from the ground, where she hatched the eggs out. A Reading, Fa., man only 65 years old has been mar ried three times, and the father of eleven pair of twins He has forty-one children in all. Berry Bradford of Clinch County, Ga., was found dead at his plough handles recently. He is the third brother that has died suddenly at the plough. A snake was killed on the farm of W. H. Williams Gwinnett County, Ga., which had two feet with five toes the feet being shaped like those of a lizard.

A beautiful woman aged 22, very intelligent, with pleasing manners, is an inmate of the Virginia peniteritary, serving a long sentence for horse stealing.

After a recent shower at Kökoma, Ind., the ground was found covered with dai, all of which were alive and flopping about. They were the size of minnows. John Thomas, a native of Albemaric, Va., is the father of thirty-two children. He has been twice married, and wenty-one daughters were born to him before a son. The 5t. Paul and Facific elevator at Minneapolis habeen seriously damaged by a peculiar worm that per forates the boards and lets the wheat down as if running through a seive.

A Kentucky chicken that lived five days and was hatched on the farm of Col. J. W. Reynolds, had four legs. In walking the legs were all kept in motion, and it was as lively a chick as ever scratched dirt. George H. Oudlin, in Amity township, Pa. carries his leg in splints from trying to catch a frog. While pursuing the frog a revolver in his breaches pocket was accidentally discharged, the ball entering the leg.

A well near Brandon, Vt. 42 feet deep, treezes solid in the winter, and farmishes ice for a family the year round, while 100 rods away, in a gravel pit, is a spot which never freezes, and which sends up a cloud of stemm. A sea captain, residing in Portland, Ne., now over 50 years of see, has never as yet had an opportunity to vote for Fresident, as he has always been to sea or in some foreign country at the time of election, but he says he will cast his maiden vote for Hancock and English.

will cast his maiden vote for Hanoock and English.

When John Keeton, a Cumberland County, Ky, man, saw a swarm of bees in the woods with nothing to catch them in he was sorrowful. He adorsied the first mode in wardly suggested to him, slipped off his pants, soon had the bees hived in the legs, and so carried them home.

A little four-year-old of Des Moines, Iowa, finding a revolver in one of the bedrooms, took it up and killed his baby sister 2 wers of see.

Both of the word of the bedrooms of the baby sister 2 wers of see.

The county of the bedrooms of the baby sister 2 wers of see. Mrs. J. V. Alexander of Big Sandy, Texas, found that her 14-month-old infant fretted unless it was placed on the disting-room floor daily to play. Staying behind the door an unusual time, she looked for it, and was horrified to see the child patting a very large black make upon the head and dividing its bread with it, and the reptile showing its appreciation by wagging its tail. The snake came into the room from a hole in the floor.

showing its appreciation by wagging its tall. The shake came into the room from a hole in the floor.

A prisoner on a life sentence in the New Bedford (Mass) prison has always been a desperate, dangerous man, ready for rebellion stany hour. One day in sume a carty of strangers came to the institution. One was a older time of the control of the sales had small children. The ruide took one of the children on his arm, and the other walked until the party came to climbing the stairs. Jim was working near by sulky and morose as ever, when the guide said to him: "Jim, won't you help this intie girl up the stairs". The covict hesitated, a scowl on his face, and the little girl held her arms out to him and said: "If you will, Igness I'll kis you." His scowl vanished in an instant, and he lifted the child as enderly ass father. Half way up the stairs she kissed him. At the head of the stairs she said: "Now, you've got to kiss me, too." He blushed like a woman, looked into her innocent face, and then kissed her cheek, and before he reacned the foot of the stairs again the man had tears in his eyes. Ever since that day he has been a changed man, and no one in the place gives less trouble.

IN THE FORESTS. Remarkable Caks, Chestnuts, and Venerable

Boston is said to own the two first horse chestnut trees prought to this country. They are on Washington street, and are reputed to be 103 years old.

and are reputed to be 103 years old.

A ring does not slaway denote a year, for the blue gum
tree of Australia sheds its bark twice a year. A tree recently hown, that was known to be only eighteen rears
old, showed thirty-six distinct rings of growth.

When Washington visited Long Island he probably
crossed the shadow of an old oak tree that still stands on
the premises of Judge McCue in Habyton. It was made a
landmark in 1716, and is therefore a local monument
sixty years older than the nation.

isindmark in 1716, and is therefore a local monument sixty years older than the nation.

Old oaks and yews in Engiand are not uncommon. Several easts felled in Sherwood Forest, About a quarter of a century ago, exposed, on being sawn up, the date 1212 and the mark or cipher of King John; and it has been calculated that these trees must have been several centuries old at the time the marks were made.

At Fowlis Wester, in Perthabitre, in the centre of the village, standing on a slight knoll about four feet higher than the surrounding ground, is a very large and old sycamore, which girths seventeen feet and lourfeen feet two inches at one foot and five feet respectively, with a bole of fourteen feet. The legend goes that "a man of Poulis planted it on as Sabbath nicht wi' his thoomb."

Berks, Pa., claims the largest chestnut tree in the country. It is growing on the farm belonging to the estate of Solomon Merkel in Rockland township, and measures thirty-eight feet four inches in circumference; the lowest limbs are fifteen feet from the ground, and measures thirty-eight feet four inches in circumference; the lowest limbs are fifteen feet from the ground, and measures there were an entired without flanger by steps that are fastened between the limbs. It is estimated that this tree contrains about seventeen could be sentently in the stream of the stream of

yields about three bushels of chestnuts annually. The oldest yew tree in England, which is situated it Cowhurst churchyard, was mentioned by Aubry, in the reging of Charles L. as then measuring ten yards in circumstrence at a height of five lees from the ground. It is said, on the authority of De Candolle, to be 1.85 years old. Its present growth is about thirty-three leet In 1820 this old tree was hollowed out, and a cannon bal was found in the centre. In 1825 a severe storm deprived it of its upright oranches. A door has been made to the inside of the tree, where seats are to be had for twelve persons comfortably.

twelve persons comfortably.

A fossil forest has been discovered in Oldham, England, in Edge Lane Quarry. The trees number about twelve, and some of them are two feet in dismeter. They are in good preservation. The roots can be seen interiacing the rock, and the frends set the ferms are to be found in printed on every piece of stone. The discovery ha #2.5 chester, and the "forest" has been visited by a large number of persons. The trees belong to the middle could measure period, although it has been regarded as somewhat requirements and the stone could be a large that the coal has been discovered near them. The coal is found about 250 yards beneath.

THE LIGHTNING PLASH.

Beath and Destruction During Recent Storms Lightning performed queer freaks at St. John, N. S. It shattered a large number of telegraph poles to atoms, cut the connection in the telegraph office, and set the office on fire. It knocked down Albert Nash, who remained powerless for over five minutes, but, has suffered no permanent harm.

no permanent harm.

Gerhard Schimpfgen of Milwaukee. Wis., was instantly killed by lightning on Thursday night, while Patrick Collins of Jolet, Ill., had his home torn to pieces, timbers and brick being thrown forty feet in the air, several of the innates were thrown violently about, and severely injured, and Collina and his hired man killed. injured, and Collins and his bired man klifed.

The house of A. J. Snow at Collinwood, Ohio, was struck by lightning on Friday morning and set on fire. The fluid struck the kitchen chimner, and on reaching the roof tore open a space of ten feet. One bolt went through the ceiling into the kitchen, severely injuring Mrs. Snow. The fire was speedily extinguished. When Miss Neil Bassett, one of the young lattles employed in the Rochester Telephone Exchange, opened the cruent to answer a call, there came a blinding fast of lightning, and Miss Bassett lay insensible upon the floor. She suffered severely for some time and temporarily lost her eyesight, but has now fully recovered.

rily lost her eyesight, but has now fully recovered.

Andrew Fielding met with a surprise as he was seated on a respec on his farm near Tipton, Ind. Both of his herees suddenly fell dead after a lightning flash. Francis Howen, who was binding wheat about two hundred feel in the rear, was struck and killed. Four miles from this scene a child was slas killed during the same storm.

A.Mr. Walt of Berlin, Ohio, was feeding his horses when a thunderboit entered an open door at one end of the stable, passed rapidly belind the horses, and wen out the door at the other end, burying itself in the earth. No namage whatever was done to either bern or animals but Mr. Walt was blinded and stunned for a few minutes.

Ludwig Shreeder of Chicago had a queer experience but ar, was twas binned and stoned for a rew minutes.

Ludwig Sbroeder of Chicago hal a queer experience
during a thunder storm. The lightning struck his fram
cottage passed through the bed in which he was sleep
ing, but simply burned his limbs and feet. It also en
tered the barn of G. W. Hinner, killed his horse, and ther
passed soil at the onen door, leaving the barn uninjured In Cleveland, Ohio, B. Lange, a laborer, was walkin along Heraid street during a severe atorm and was strue by lightning. The richt side of his head and chest watorn away. After killing Lange the fluid crossed the street and, shattering a large tree, disapheared int space. Lange was 30 years of age, and leaves a wife and the children.

five children.

While crossing the platform from the baggage to a passenger car, on the M. and G. Railroad at Linwood, Als., Joseph Mason, the baggage master, was struck by lightnine. All efforts at resuscitation isleed. In his can hole about two inches in length was found. Along his body to both ject was a red streak, and all along this streak the skin was blistered.

M. All of Olitary, On.

streak the sain was blistered.

Mr. kidd of Otlawa, Out, was overtaken by a storm while returning from a funeral, and took shelter in the house of a widow named Sproule. The severity of the storm rentering his horse unmanageable, young Sproule a lad of 15 ran from the house, and, taking the animal to a telegraph pole, was in the actor tying it, when these was a blinking flash, and the lad fell dead.

Lost-An Old Blue Coat.

Oh, what has become of my cost, My ancient and brass-buttoned blue; The swallow-tailed coat which I purchased, I remember, in March, Fifty-two?

I have plenty of couts to-day: But something in one of its pockets, I think, must be hidden away. They say we reported that Garfield Was guilty of bribes and of lies. Oh, no, we couldn't have done it.

'Tis not that I wish to wear it;

That's a mere Democratic surmise Why, Garfield's a fine Christian statesman And, surely, was never so green, Besides, he's been nonitrated-

Of course we whitewashed him clean, They've the check to say we exposed him. And are even pretending to quote The language we used, but-daru it! I wish I could find that coat.

I expect that I were it to Congress In the session of Seventy-three, And in one of the side, inner pockate That report must certainly be.

As I never shall find it, there's nothing To do in the case but deny; Here goes for a blue, brass-buttoned, Swallow-tailed, old-tashioned—vindication

Give prempt attention and treatment, at this season of the year, to all affections of the bowels, such as diarrhesa, chostra morbus, dysentery, &c. By using Dr. Jayne's Carminative Baltam you will obtain immediate relief from these complaints, and soon drive them from the system—162

SUNBEAMS.

-Mrs. Hildreth committed suicide at Destfoines, Is., because her husband wouldn't take her to

-All idea of the Queen's visit to Ireland seems over, and it is stated that she will remain at Bay oral till November.

—There is probably not a single Jewish officer in the British army, but the French army has Jewish officers of distinction.

-A man frose to death on the hottest day car while drunk, and was locked in.

—Sir Henry Allsopp's employees have pre-

sented that great brewer with a spleudid plate on his being created a Baronet. Meanwhile Mr. Base is only of "Squire; but Mr. Gladstone can set this right." -A woman in Marshall County, Kansasti has had bad tuck with husbands. Two of them were hanged by vigitance committees, a third was sent to the pentientiary, and a fourth committed suicide. Nothing bad has yet happened to the fifth.

.The frigate L'Original sank in ninety feet of water before Quebeo 124 years ago. Lately she was broken up with dynamite, other means of moving her having falled. Her oak was as sound as ever, bug her iron was rusted completely away.

-A Boston Spiritualist has published Predicting Almanac, containing predictions of the winds and the weather for every day, with the hierestyphic magic circle," whatever that may be. This prophet predicts improved trade and a fruitful year. -Churches in Iowa have gone into the ircus business, or at least are making money out of

the tour of a circus in that State. On the day of the show the ladies of the local congregations give a public dinner the ladies of the local congregations give a public dinner to visitors from out of town, and turn the profit into the thurch treasury.

—Last December the London Peabody und of \$2,500,000 had grown to \$3,500,000. The trustees up to that time had housed 9,905 persons in 2,355 separate

dwellings. The average weekly earnings of the head of each family in a Peabody house were \$6, the average rent \$1, and a single room 50 cents. -Two men at Peoria, Ill., tied their horses talls together and started them in opposite directions to settle a bet as to the strength of the brutes. But a quarrel arcse before the trial took place, and the angra owners agreed to pull each other's noses instead. Buth

ost, for they were fined \$10 each in a police court.

-The following document was drawn up by a lawyer at Joliet, Ill., and signed by the husband; Received from —— \$10, in consideration of which hereby renounce all right and title to my lawfol wife, and from this day henceforth she is the charge of the said --- and forfeits all claim on me for support." -An advertisement appeared in Philadelphia for "a young man as ticket seller to travel with

where the company was to gather, would be necessary. After collecting a large amount of money in this way the windlers fled. -The Semaphore d'Orient says that Mr. Lawrence Oliphant's Palestine reformation plan, far from aiming at the establishment of a new State like Loumelia or Bulgaria, will tend to annihilate the Ottoman power in Palestine and to establish on a solid basis, the authority of the Sublime Ports in those countries

where it is frequently in conflict with the turbulens somadic tribes of Bedouins. -On a little bonheur de jour table to which he succeeded, the Duke of Portland, it is stated, recently paid probate duty at a valuation of 10,000 guineas. The table is 2 feet wide, 2 feet 0 inches high, and 18 inches deep; the top, frieze, and back are overlaid with old sevres plaques, and the mounts are very highly chased

and gilt. This, it is believed, is, for its size, the most val--When Henry Page, a canal boat captain, was found drowned at Auburn eight years ago, one of his employees, Patrick Swain, was arrested on suspicion of murder. But Swain said that Page had been his benefactor, expressed grief at his loss of so good a friend, and cleared himself completely of suspicion. Still he was the murderer, as he now voluntarily confesses. The

secret, he says, proved too heavy to keep. -In the Lower Chamber of France the Bishop of Angers, lately elected deputy for one of the Breton districts, made his debut by denouncing the act of the Government expelling the Jesuits. He promess to be a magnificent debator, and a great acquisition to the Right. Monsigneur Frappel wore a long cassock, and was girded round the walst with a centure of violet silk.
Gambetta, who was chagrined at his success, in replying addressed him as Monsteur le Deputie Frappel.

—A portly man registered at the Mer-chants Hotel, Philadelphia, and insisted upon setting the best room in the house. He laid down a travelling bag and a glittering watch, and said to the ciers. "A wish you would let me have \$20. Fil leave these as security. It's too late to draw any money from the banks.
I'll get a draft cashed to-morrow and make it all right with you." The clerk lent the money, and the stranged never came back for the brass watch and bag full of old

-By the census just taken in England if is found that the Joneses carry the day, and are mon numerous than the Smiths. After the latter come the septs Williams, Taylor, Davis, and Brown. Johnses stands tenth, Robinson eleventh, Wilson twelfth. Thomp son, with a "p," takes only twenty-fourth place, and Clark, without an "e," twenty-eighth. Clarke, with as Albertina Regina Victoria Gotha Boult, Turnerica Hea

rica Ulrica du Gloria de Lavinia Rebecca Turner, and Hostiliana Ophigenia Maria Hypihile Wadg -A new religious sect, known as the Kor to heaven three centuries ago, when the patriarch Nikes made corrections in the Bible and other church bears Since then there have been only false priests and a false church. These sectarians perform what is called "lears ful purification" over infants, instead of baptism, that is, the parents and friends shed tears over it for six

weeks, and so purify it from original sin. They never an semble for common prayer, but everybody prays at home. -In September, 1821, Mr. Gladstone, then n his twelfth year, went to Eton, where for six years he devoted himself with more than ordinary assiduity to the work of the achool, distinguishing himself chiefly by the poetic and other contributions he put forth in the Roon Miscellany, a magazine to which Arthur Henry Hallano, G. A. (afterward Bishop) Selwyn, P. H. mow Sir F. H.) Doyle also supplied articles. On leaving Euge in 1827 he was placed under Dr. Turner, afterward Bishop of Calcutta, with whom he continued two years, and in 1821, in his twenty-first year, he proceeded to Christ Church, Oxford, and, in 1831, took the highest honors in the university—a double first class.

-The ceremony had been performed at & Sacramento wedding, and the guests were about to sit down to a dinner. The bride had discarded an old lover to accept her present husband, and to the former sid allotted the place of honor at the head of the table. The husband was made jealous by this preferment. cuss goes to the table I don't," he said. This remark gave rise to a lively quarrel. The officiating dergyman en-deavored to effect a reconciliation, but in vain, and the party dispersed without eating the dinner. Then the bride fainted, and her family drove the husband out of the house. He returned in the night, drew a pastol, and tried to force his way to her presence, but reached 6

-It appears from the first report of the Central Sanitary Bureau of Japan, just issued, that they have established a public laboratory for the analysis of chemicals and patent medicines. The preprieters of patent medicines are bound to present a sample, with the names and proportion of the ingredients, directions for its use, and explanations of its supposed efficacy. Dur-ing the year there were no fewer than 11,904 applicants or license to prepare and sell 148,001 patent and sect medicines. Permission for the preparation and sale of 58,638 different kinds was granted, 8,592 were prohibited, 9,918 were ordered to be discountenanced, and 70,943 to named still to be reported on. If similar regulation were put in force in this country, it is probable that the

-There is a story told of a passionate old Spanish artist named Alonso Cano. He had hved many years, which he had devoted to his art, and was pass sionate as well as old. A Judge came to him one day a gave him an order for a figure in little of his pation will Cano made a beautiful statuette, and charged the Jude & hundred doubloons. "A hundred doubloons," sant the Judge, "for work that has occupied you less that twenty days; and I, Chancery Judge as I am, only receive one poor doubloon a day for my services!" "Twenty days!" said Cano, dashing the statue to pieces at the Judge s feet. "It has taken me fitty years of unintermittent study to learn to make that figure." The frightened Judge lett the artist's workshop as quickly as he could, for Aleno Cangwas a rough man in his wrath, and was said to have murdered his wife. It was this same Cangwho enhigh

deathbed retured to take the crucifix from the priest of account of its bad workmanship. -A serious falling off in the physical quality of the youths this year drawn for military service is the manufacturing towns of Germany is at present the subject of grave consideration at the Imperial War Office At Barmen 705 young men who, upon the completion of their twentieth year, presented themselves at the local headquarters in order that their fitness for service mank be submitted to the customary tests, only yielded 115 for crisits for the Line and 9 for the Guard. Of the remainder, the were dismissed to their homes as permanently dis-qualified from serving their country in arms, and lif-were relegated to the reserves of the first and second-class. The main causes of rejection were constitutional deblity and physical deformities. A large number of ebility and physical deformities. A large number of hase pallid, feeble lads, moreover, were found married men, not infrequently fathers of one or two children born in wedlock. This fact has suggested to the military authorities the expediency of recommending is

the Reichstag next session a law probitating married to youths liable to army service until they shall have completed such service or attained the full age of 23.

police station instead.